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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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For sale in Honolulu by all book and news dealers.

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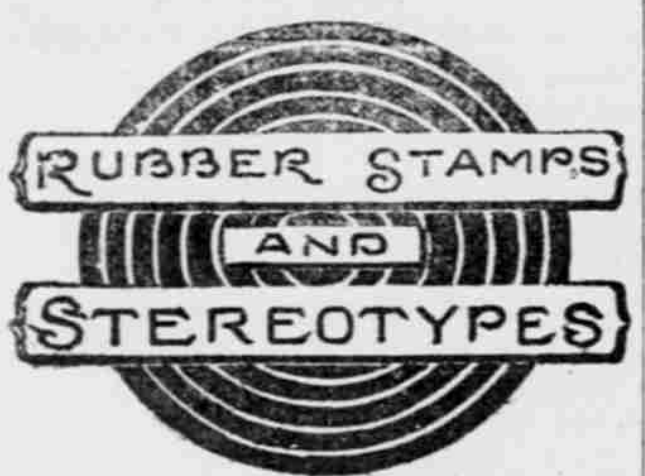
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FOR ANNEXATION

Major Pangborn Favorable to the Scheme.

WRITES TO THE NEW YORK SUN

The Commercial Value of Hawaii to the U. S.

Plan of Government for the Islands. Possibility of Increased Immigration—Industries.

Maj. Z. S. Pangborn of Jersey City has written a long letter to the New York Sun regarding the Hawaiian situation, a portion of which is published below. Major Pangborn is so well known in the States that his opinion of the people here will be accepted by many who have heretofore been in ignorance regarding the Islands. He said in part:

First let me correct several erroneous impressions and opinions which are prevalent in this country in relation to the Hawaiian Islands, now known and recognized by the civilized world as the Hawaiian Republic.

First Hawaii is not a poor country. Second—Hawaii is not an inaccessible, far-away country.

Third—Hawaii is not an uncivilized and still less is it a heathen country. Fourth—Hawaii is not, in view of its possible, and, I think, certain, future development and growth in agricultural and commercial wealth, an insignificant or unimportant part of the civilized world.

Fifth—the present and future political status of Hawaii is not a matter of slight importance to the people and Government of the United States. On the contrary, it is a subject of vital interest, to which the United States should be neither indifferent nor inactive.

No country can be considered or rated as poor whose soil is capable of supporting in comfort a dense population; whose commercial position and facilities are exceptionally good, and where applied industry insures ready and ample rewards. These conditions exist in Hawaii. Of the total area of the Islands, nearly 7,000 square miles—equal to the combined acreage of the two States of Connecticut and Delaware—a portion consists of rugged ranges of mountains of lava rock which, in its present state, is incapable of cultivation, but the remainder, and the larger portion, is arable and cultivatable soil of unusual fertility in the valleys and many localities on the sea coast, while the dry plains are readily made fertile by irrigation. The lands where sugar cane can be raised are the most productive of any in the world, at acre of good sugar land in Hawaii, yielding twice, or more than twice, as much per acre as any lands in Louisiana or Cuba. Of these lands, available for sugar raising, nearly two-thirds are already under cultivation, and large profits are realized. The remainder is not yet utilized.

The cultivation of rice, two crops of which are harvested annually, is very profitable, the product being of an excellent grade and commanding a good price in the market; by utilizing the rice-growing lands, which are as yet uncultivated, this product can be largely increased.

The raising of cattle is, in some of the islands, extensively and profitably carried on; at some periods it has ranked third in the value of total product among Hawaiian industries. In several localities sheep raising is the principal industry; the pasture for both cattle and sheep is abundant. The food plants and fruit trees of Hawaii are numerous; some indigenous, others imported, all of value and easily cultivated; and in bananas, pineapples and coconuts, a profitable export trade is carried on, the product being in excess of the demand for home consumption. The taro plant, which supplies the staple food of the native Hawaiians, the sweet potato and the yam grow in abundance, and anybody in Hawaii can have grapes, figs, pomegranates, guava and Ohea apples, alligator pears and papaya fruit for the trouble of cultivating them.

But among the more recently developed, and in the near future most profitable, industries of Hawaii is the growing of coffee. It offers to the agriculturist special inducements. Coffee of a very fine quality can be grown in the gulches and on the uplands and mountains up to at least 2,500 feet above the sea level; extensive tracts of land suited for coffee raising are obtainable at a very moderate cost of from \$10 to \$20 per acre, and many investments have recently been made in this industry, which promises to speedily develop into active rivalry for pre-

cedence, as to profit, with the sugar and rice crops. I believe that an investment in coffee lands and coffee raising in the Hawaiian Islands offers greater inducements to immigrants and settlers than can be found in any farming industry in any of our States. The Government of Hawaii is energetically seeking to promote the growth of the coffee plantation industry, and with indications of marked success in the near future.

In view of these facts it cannot be claimed that Hawaii is agriculturally a poor country; it is prosperous already and potentially it is, in agricultural wealth, one of the richest countries on the globe. Nature has made it one of the garden spots of the earth, and all that is requisite to make it one of the most profitable is capital, backed by enterprise and industry. The population of the Islands is nearly 100,000, but the soil alone is adequate, with proper cultivation, to the sustenance in comfort, and with no small degree of luxury, of a population of at least 500,000—this solely on its agricultural resources, and perhaps these figures might be doubled without exaggeration.

With the products of the Hawaiian Islands increased and multiplied many times, as they should and undoubtedly will be in the near future, Honolulu will become commercially a port of first-class importance. It is obvious from what has been stated that, notwithstanding its distance of 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland, the California coast, Hawaii is no longer to be regarded as an inaccessible far-away locality, in so far as the interests of trade and travel are concerned.

But regarded from a commercial point of view, the Hawaiian Islands are entitled to high consideration, and their status and welfare are of no slight consequence to the interests of the United States. The Islands occupy the central position in the North Pacific Ocean, and are at the cross-roads, or meeting of the ways, of all trans-Pacific commerce. Just within the northern tropic line, on the direct route of ocean travel and transportation between the American ports on the Pacific Coast and the ports of Japan and China, and just as directly in the path of commerce between Australia and New Zealand and the Asiatic coast, lie in one direction, and the North American Pacific coast, both American and British, on the other, Hawaii is the point, and the only one, in the great ocean at which all traveled routes converge, and it affords a place of call, meeting, and exchange for all the trade and travel of that section of the world.

While there is little or no danger that the present Hawaiian status will be threatened, disturbed, or changed by any agency or power within the little Republic, there is and always will be peril of attack from without, and any such hostile action Hawaii would be powerless to resist or repel. The resident population of the Islands never revolt against the Republic; so far as that is concerned the republican form of government in Hawaii is secure enough. But Hawaii alone has not and never can have the means to successfully resist by physical force any serious assault on its territory or its nationality. Three times in its history, while it was under a monarchy, the Islands were seized and for brief periods held by foreign powers, once by France and twice by England. Against the recurrence of such an event provision should be made. This is one of the principal reasons why annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the Republic of the United States is desired and sought by a very large majority of the people of Hawaii, and by the best elements of its present citizenship. The consummation of annexation, the incorporation of the islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States, would at once give that assurance of stable government and the permanency of republican institutions in Hawaii which is needed, and I do not believe it can be satisfactorily secured in any other way. That such annexation would be mutually and largely advantageous to the United States and to the Hawaiian Republic ought not to be doubted, when the condition, resources, position, commercial importance, and the possible development of industry and wealth of Hawaii are duly considered, and when our own American interests in obtaining sovereignty and control of the Islands for commercial, naval, and strategic purposes, is intelligently and rightly estimated. The United States cannot afford to permit any other nation to forcibly seize and hold this most important Pacific Island group. We would not seize it ourselves, nor hold it by any such title, but if it becomes ours by mutual consent of the two parties most immediately concerned, we can then maintain our right to it successfully and with honor. If Hawaii is ever to become an integral portion of any other nation—and such a result seems inevitable—the United States is the only nation to which it should belong. There are other and potential reasons why the people and Government of the United States should desire and promote the annexation of Hawaii, but these may be reserved for future presentation. One point remains to be considered now, in what way ought annexation be effected.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

STAMP CREMATOR

Hawaiian Electric Company Fires Utilized Yesterday.

POSTAGE STAMPS INCINERATED

Local Stamp Fiends Get \$100,000 Worth of Joy.

Carrying Out a Law of Last Legislature—Stamps Will Now Increase in Value.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That on and after December 31, 1896, the sale of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes, issued previous to the present issue, shall cease at the Post Office, after which date all, if any, that may remain will be destroyed, and the President shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons, who shall serve without pay, to act with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster General, for the purpose of checking off all remaining stock on that date, and see that the part of this resolution relating to the destroying of same is strictly carried out. Approved his 27th day of May A. D. 1896. SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

In accordance with the above resolution the remainder of the following stamps and envelopes, representing the inventory of Provisional Government surcharged (over-printed) on hand June 30, 1896, and which had collected in the Post Office during the reigns of King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, were destroyed yesterday morning by being burned in the furnace at the Hawaiian Electric Company:

2-cent violet, 9,400 sheets, 50 stamps to sheet.
5-cent light blue, 6,375 sheets, 50 stamps to sheet.
10-cent chocolate, 1,765 sheets, 50 stamps to sheet.
12-cent black, 2,122 sheets, 50 stamps to sheet.
18-cent lake, 1,340 sheets, 50 stamps to sheet.
18-cent lake, 719-40.50 sheets, unsurcharged, 50 stamps to sheet.
50-cent red, 474 sheets, 50 stamps to sheet.
100-cent red, 872 sheets, 50 stamps to sheet.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.
5-cent envelopes, 12,334.
10-cent envelopes, 11,928.

OBSOLETE STAMPS, HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

2-cent reprint, 1,067 sheets, 15 stamps to sheet.
5-cent reprint, 55 sheets, 20 stamps to sheet.
5-cent specimen, 710 sheets, 20 stamps to sheet.
13-cent specimen, 850 sheets, 20 stamps to sheet.
13-cent reprint, 445 sheets, 20 stamps to sheet.

All Wednesday afternoon the committee appointed by the President and composed of Lieutenant Colonel Soper, W. M. Giffard and F. L. Stoltz, together with members of the Treasury and Post Office Departments were busy with the work of counting the stamps and envelopes which were placed in six mail bags and sealed.

About 9:30 yesterday morning the stamps were transferred from the Treasury Department, in the Executive building, to the works of the Hawaiian Electric Company in the baggage wagon of Manuel Gomes, who does all the transferring of mails for the Post Office Department. A procession was formed with Minister Damon and Colonel Soper heading it in a hack, next came the stamps, with Louis T. Kenake in charge, and following in another hack were Messrs. F. L. Stoltz and W. M. Giffard.

Upon arrival at the Electric Works the party was met by Superintendent

Theodore Hoffman, and the stamps were taken at once to the furnaces, near which were standing Postmaster General Oat and Stanley Gibbons of the large firm of Stanley Gibbons & Co., stamp dealers.

One of the four furnaces was opened and the envelopes were thrown in. Immediately the steam gauge dropped 10 points.

Next came a bunch of 40,000 dollar stamps, and the gauge went up 15 points, while Mr. Gibbons gazed at the doors of the furnace with a sorrowful look.

After this the stamps were thrown in promiscuously, Louis Kenake acting as chief fireman and the remainder of those present as the chief mourners. After about 15 minutes' time a block of 5-cent blues was taken out to see how much it had been burned. To the surprise of all it was merely charred around the edges, and some of those present wanted just a sample. The bunch was broken up and put back in the furnaces.

It was thought by many that the sheets of stamps, upon being put into the furnaces, would be drawn up the smokestack and distributed over the streets to gladden many hearts, but no hearts were gladdened, for the sheets were in bunches, and when the heat struck them the stick substance did its work, as was shown by the 5-cent stamps mentioned above. Then again, the dampers were closed, and escape up the stack was impossible. They say that there were many anxious faces on the outside of the building.

It took about two hours to completely incinerate the mass of stamps and envelopes, and taken all in all, it was one of the most successful jobs ever done here. There wasn't a hitch from beginning to end.

At a rough estimate, about \$100,000 worth of stamps and envelopes were burned yesterday, something over \$40,000 having been sold since June 30, 1896. As soon as the committee makes its report, which will be in a day or so, the exact figures will be given.

Assault and Battery.

Peter Pedro, whose name has been mentioned before in the columns of this paper, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant sworn out by his wife. The Pedro family live in Kikihale, a district whose atmosphere seems to be conducive to brawls and general unpleasantness. Early yesterday morning Pedro got into a dispute with his wife which ended in a fight. The husband took advantage of his wife's weakness and beat her unmercifully, so that when she arrived at the police station her face was one mass of bruises and her right eye was swollen so as to close it completely. Dr. Emerson attended to her injuries and Pedro was locked up to be tried in the police court for assault and battery this morning.

Insane Chinaman.

An insane Chinaman was arrested in the neighborhood of Sing Loy's store, King street, by two officers last night. He was caught while running out into the street wrapped in quilt and sheet and singing out in English, Hawaiian and Chinese against Sing Loy. He seemed to be completely out of his mind. When taken to the police station he jumped up and down, continuing his imprecations against Sing Loy and when once in the cell he became more and more violent, on account of his condition, the name of the Chinaman could not be ascertained.

Prayer for Colleges.

The day of prayer for schools and colleges was observed yesterday afternoon at Oahu College by appropriate service. Many friends of the institution were present. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Bishop the students were addressed by Rev. Dr. Hyde, Chief Justice Judd, Rev. Mr. Birnie, Hon. W. R. Castle, Rev. Dr. Bingham, Rev. Dr. Gulick, Principal Richards of Kamehameha, and Mr. W. W. Hall. Professor Ingalls presided at the organ. Exercises were also held at the Punahou Preparatory School.

Hawaii on Horseback.

C. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, and Clive Davis will leave by the Mauna Loa this morning for a business and pleasure trip to Hawaii. In Kona they will take horses and make the circuit of the island to Hilo. Mr. Hedemann will take advantage of the trip by calling on all the plantation managers and acquainting himself with the condition of their mills and their requirements.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Largest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE